NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1867.

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EUROPE.

SERIOUS OUTBREAK IN VITERBO.

FLORENCE, Oct. 1-Evening.-Intelligence has been received of a quite serious revolutionary demonstration by the partisans of Garibaldi at Viterbo yesterday. The latest dispatches, however, announce that the outbreak had been quelled, and that the

LONDON, Oct. 2-Noon.-No further telegrams relative to the recent disturbances in Italy have been received. In the mean time many wild rumors are effoat. It is said that a serious revolt has broken out at Rome, and that the Pope was obliged to fly to Civita Vecchia for safety. The Opinione, a semi-official journal of Florence, says that Rome will soon belong to Italy, and that without a broken treaty.

DISTRUST IN PARIS. Paris, Oct. 1-Evening.-There is much distrust in political and financial circles here. Rouher, the French Foreign Secretary, Lavalette, the Home Secretary, and Nigra, the Italian Minister to France, left to-day for Biarritz to confer with the Emperor.

MOVEMENTS OF THE AUSTRIAN EMPEROR. VIENNA, Oct. 1-Evening.-It is aunounced to-day that the Emperor Francis Joseph will visit Paris on

THE SALT TAX. BERLIN, Oct. 1-Evening.-The North German Parhiament has fixed the Salt tax at two thalers per 100

BERGIN, Oct. 2.-One hundred Deputies in the North German Parliament have signed a formal protest against any infringement or disturbance of the long-established maritime privileges of those German States which border on the Baltic Sea.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT IN LONDON. LONDON, Oct. 2-Noon.-Admiral Farragut, of the American Navy, arrived in this city yesterday. As in other places, he is received with marked civilities.

FAILURE. Glasgow, Oct. 2-Noon.-Messrs, Buchanan & Co., a firm largely engaged in American trade, stopped to-day. The liabilities are not ascertained.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Oct. 1-Evening.-The bark Aristides, Capt. Brunnerhoff, which left New-York on the 22d of August last, for this port, has arrived in a leaky condition. The

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Twenty bonds, 724: Illinois Central Railway shares, 774;

Oct. 2-Noon.-Consols have declined to 94}. All the American securities are heavy and drooping, owing to the non-receipt of quotations from New-York. The following are the opening rates: Erie shares, 42; Illinois Central, 77‡; U. S. Five-Twenties, 72; Atlantic and Great

FRANKFORT, Oct. 1-Evening.-United States Five-Twenties for the issue of 1862, 75 7-16.

The sales to-day foot up 12,000 bales. The following are the authorized quotations: Middling Uplands, 81d.; Middian. Becf. 140! \$\psi\$ 304 is for Extra Prime Mess. Pork, 71! \$\psi\$ 200 it for City Prime Mess. Bacon, 43! \$\psi\$ ewt. for Middles. Lard, 53!6 \$\psi\$ ewt. for American. Cheese, 53! \$\psi\$ ewt. for Middling American. Rosin, 8! \$\psi\$ ewt. for Common American, and 11! for Medium. Taillow, 4!6 \$\psi\$ ewt. for American. Splitts Turpentine, 27:6 \$\psi\$ ewt. Petroleum-Spirits, 1! \$\psi\$ gailon, and Standard White, 1!5\psi\$. Clover Seed, 4! \$\psi\$ ewt. for Red American.

Oct. 2-Noon.—The Cotton market opens quiet and steady, with a probable day's sale of 10,000 bales. Prices are unaltered, viz.; \$\psi\$ 4d. for Middling Uplands, and 2d. for Middling Orleans.

London, Oct. 1-Evening.—No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar firm, at 25.6. Calcutta Linseed, 48!6 per Imperial quarter. Linseed Cakes, £10.5! per tun for feeding. Whale Oil, £38 per 252 gallons. Linseed Oil, £39.10! per tun.

per tun.
ANTWERP, Oct. 1—Evening.—Petroleum closed firm, at 44f. # bbl. for Refined.

BY STEAMSHIP.

The Cunard steamship Scotia, Capt. Judkins, which left Liverpool at 1 p. m. on Sept. 21, and Queens town on Sept. 22, arrived here yesterday.

THE PAN-ANGLICAN SYNOD-AMERICAN BISHOPS IN ENGLAND-EXTRAORDINARY SERVICES AT THE CHURCH OF ST. LAWRENCE—RECEPTION OF THE AMERICAN BISHOPS.

The National Church of England has been aroused from its accustomed state of sleepy-dom, by the visits of Episcopal Bishops from all parts of the world, to attend the Pan-Anglican Synod. There are probably more lawn sleeves assembled in the English metropolis to-day than were ever before congregated in any city in the world except Rome. The week which closes has been a busy one. At the old Church of St. Lawrence, in the a busy one. At the old Church of St. Lawrence, in the City of London, services have been held three times each day, and at each a different Bishop has discoursed upon topics of a missionary character. On Saturday last Bishop Wilmer of Lonislana commenced the series; since that day, prelates, whose joint dioceses span the world, occupied the same pulpit. India, China, and the Islands of the sea have been represented. At services, between which only a few hours elapsed, the Bishop of Labuan, in the far off Island of Borneo, and the Bishop of British Columbia, in the confines of Western civilization, pleaded for the same cause, within the same wails, and to-day the special services have been brought to a close by a prelate whose See borders upon the Republic which was represented by the Bishop of Louislana at the opening service; so that, commencing at New-Orleans, they have closed with Montreal. The Thursday of this ecclesiastical week was specially set apart to hear the representatives of the Anglican Church at the United States, and at 8 o'clock in the morning the church was crowded to lister to achieve the contribution. the representatives of the Anglican Church at the United States, and at 8 o'clock in the morning the church was crowded to listen to an address from the altar by the Missionary Bishop of Arkansas. It had been agreed beforehand that the offertory at the morning service should be given to the new missionary diocese of Montana, Idaho, and Utab, so that, although the Bishop explained that the labors of the Church in the United States extended from the Russian territory to Mexico, he dwelt more particularly on the needs of that section of the country, the care of which was last year confided to the young and devoted Bishop Tattle.

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were unable to found churches and schools, or to support clergymen. The Bishops and Pastors of the Episcopai Church had, therefore, organized themselves into a body to supply the spiritual necessities of those people, and had sent out their noblest men on the mission. They had to build up institutions to counteract the papacy on one side, and to save the people from barbarism on the other. They were unable, however, to do the one-thousandth part of what ought to be done and what might be done if they had only the necessary number of men and adequate means. To supply those wants, schools, and colleges, and the ological seminaries were required, and he was sure he should not appeal in van for that aid and sympathy in behalf of the Southern provinces of the United States which his right reverend brother had at the morning service invoked for the Northern. "To you people of England much has been given, and from you much will be required. You have belief the earth with your drum beat; see that you also crowd the world with banners, on which shall be written: "Glory be to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will toward men!" and let us all, Englishmen and Americans, have more of the spirit of Christ, find our way often to Calvary, and sit always under the shadow of the cross."

often to Carvary, and sit always inder the shadow of the cross."

The offertory, which was double the amount obtained at any previous service, is to be devoted to the object of the Church in the diocese of Arkansas. After the blessing had been pronounced from the altar by the Bisnop of North Carolina, the procession again formed, and moved down the aisle, singing the hymn:

O Paradise! O Paradise!

Who doth not crave for rest?

Whe would but seek the happy land

Where they that loved are blest?

Who doth not expe for rest!

Who would but seek the hoppy had

Where they that leved are blest!

Where loval breasts, and true,

Sitsad ever in the light.

All rapture, through and through,
In God's meat holy sight.

The vestry was inundated with Americans after the
service, and each of the Eishops and Clergy seem to have
had some of their flocks in the congregation.

At a G'clock in the evening the church was again
throughed to hear the Rt. Rev. Henry W. Lee, D. D., the
Bishop of Iowa. The same manner of conducting the
service as in the morning was adhered to, and some of
the choral peculiarities, although they were certainly not
of an advanced Ritualistic character, were evidently a
little too strong for Pishop Lee, for he gave a gentle hint
in his sermon which made it evident where he stands in
the matter which is now agitating the Church of England
and its daughter in the United States, and he was at once
understood to be opposed to extreme and extravagant
churchmanship. He selected for his text, St. Matthew
xill, verses 31–32—"The kingdom of Heaven is like to a
grain of mustard seed, which a man took and sowed in
his field: which indeed is the least of all seeds: but, when
it is grown it is the greatest among herbs, and becometh
a tree, so that the birds of the air come and lodge in the
branches thereof."

The Bishop has a fine voice and possesses great eloquence, and every word he uttered was heard in every
part of the church. The sermon, which lasted for an
hour, consisted of an elaborated explanation of the principles of the text as referring to the gradual growth of individual plety, and of the Church of Christ as a visible
kingdom. The application of the subject was made to
bear chiefly upon the planting and growth of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the former colonies of North
America, which are now the United States. Many interesting statistics were given in connection with the early
efforts of the "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel
in Foreign Parts," which was organized in 1701

AUSTRIA.

tenant in the Confederate States Navy." Edenborough states that he was in 1865 the commander of the Happy go Lucky, an armed ship, having on board munitions of war, guiphowder, rifles, revolver pistols, small torpedoes, hand-grenades, and cutlasses, and which vessel, while he was ashore at Kingston, was in the offing. He then goes on to swear that he had an interview there with George W. Gordon, who wanted to purchase the arms on board the vessel, and the vessel itself; and also made an offer to engage him and the vessel and crew to take part in the establishment of a new West India republic. He states that at the interview with Gordon, the latter was accompanied by a bright mulatto, who Gordon said was a Haytlen General, and adds that Gordon (who wore a white neckeloth and looked like a parson), offered to refer him to a responsible mercantile house in Kingston who would guarantee the payment. Edenborough swears that he refused all Gordon's proposals because he thought there was something wrong, and because he was anxions to return to England. He also says that Gordon expressed great sympathy with the cause of the Confederate States. The whole thing reads like a concocted defense of extent to any other there was expected by the state of the Confederate States. The whole thing reads like a concocted defense of extent of the commission, although it is well known that the Government of which he was a member were very, very anxious to find excuses for Gov. Eyre; and, 2d, Because we think his reason for not doing so must have been based upon some information which we also possess as to the trustworthiness of the narrator. If we are not mistaken, this same Henry Bolton Edenborough was once in the service of Garibaldi in Sicily, and was not very faithful to that commander and here. At all events he left, or had to leave, Garibaldi's camp, and found his way to Washington, and thence to Richmond, Virginia. It was said by those who know, that he was in custody of the police at Richmond of it. At all events, we are sure FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS WITH HUNGARY. The Vienna journals publish an analysis confirming and giving fresh details respecting the Ministerial proposals for a financial arrangement between Austria and Hungary, which have been submitted to the Austrian and Hungarian delegates. After deducting interest to the amount of 25,000,000 florins, representing a capital of 500,000,000, which is to be borne by the western portion of the empire alone, the Ministers propose that Hungary shall assume 30 per cent of the remaining interest on the public debt, and 30 per cent of the whole expenses of the empire. The Ministers further propose a unification of the State debt, consisting of a transformation of it into public Rentes without change in the rate of interest, and with every possible economy in the expenses of redemption. The plan for the unification of the debt is to be laid before the representative assemblies of Austria and Hungary, at the latest by the 1st of May, 1868. In order to ascertain the permanent quotas of both portions of the empire, a commission will be appointed, which will draw up an account of the revenue at the end of the year, using for that purpose the accounts published by the committee for the control of the public debt. and Hungary, which have been submitted to the Austrian

KOSSUTH'S LATEST LETTER.

A declaration of Herr Kossuth has been pubished, in which he denies the truth of the statement of at Dieppe. He states that he never had any interview with any agent of Prussia. He likewise declares that he will never enter into any relations with Russia, the executioner of Hungary and Peland, and the eternal enemy of freedom. There will never be anything in common between Russia and him. In conclusion he states that Herr Tzilagyi has gone to Berlin without any mission from him.

A meeting of the former Honveds, which was to have been held on the 6th of October at Arad, has been pro-hibited by the authorities, on the ground that it might neite the inhabitants to a conflict with the military.

CALCUTTA NEWS -- ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION-The preparations go forward with vigor. The English FAMINE AND CHOLERA DIMINISHING. press, particularly The Times and Pall Mall Gazette, continue to point out the great obstacles with which the Government will have to contend.

William Lees Bell, writing to The Globe, thus speaks of his cousin the late John Bell of Abyssima, who was the adviser of the King. My cousin was born in Malta, and in 1837 Joined the Euphrates and Tigris expedition under Col. Chesney. In consequence of his great skill in eastern dialects he was left at Aleppo as British Consul, and there he conceived the idea of traveling to discover the source of the Nile. During his journey through Abyssinia he met with a Chieftain's daughter, a very beautiful girl, whom he married, and thus became ultimately the head of the tribe and chief adviser of the King. I have always understood that my cousin met with his death while avenging the assassination of Mr. Plowden, with whom he had been on terms of close friendship for many years. I may add that my cousin's family in Malta is in possession of a long correspondence, which frequently refers to the King's design and resources. These letters would no douti be at the service of the Government if The Bombay mail brings dates from Calcutta to Aug. 19, and from Bombay to Aug. 23.

The prospects of the Abyssinian expedition excite The Government has asked the Commissariat Depart-

The Government has asked the Commissariat Department how many mules and suits of warm clothing can be immediately supplied.

The press universally condemns the intention of the Home Government to charge the expense of the entertainment of the Sultan to the Indian revenue.

A bill, designated the Oude Talookdars bill, has been introduced in the Vierroy's Council for the purpose of defining the rights of Talookdars to certain estates in Oude. The bill has been referred to a special committee. It is stated that the Vierroy will visit Bombay in March for the purpose of inaugurating and opening the Legislative Council.

Mr. Mussey will, it is reported, retire pext March.

The Government continues to import rice.

Col. Elphinstone, the agent of the Punjanh and Delhi ailways, has been suspended, pending Government

Col. Mcrewether arrived at Bombay on the 21st inst., and immediately proceeded to Poonah to confer with the Bombay Government on the subject of the Abyssinian

commissariat, and Quartermaster-General's Department, with a suitable escort, will leave Bombay immediately for the Red Sea, to determine the most suitable point for landing, in the event of an expedition to Abyssinia being

GARIBALDI'S MOVEMENTS.

A letter from Garibaldi's headquarters at

Florence, dated the 17th, says that Garibaldi arrived

consequences in his body, it has given him great disqui-etude as to the state of his soul. For the sake of his soul, he looks with an evileye on the projected expedition of Garibaldi against Rome, because Holy Church condenus it; and he is very anxious to get the parden of the Holy Father for his wicked apprepriation of ecclesiastical ter-ritory!!

THE PAPAL STATES. A FULMINATION FROM THE POPE. At a Consistory held Sept. 20 a speech was

delivered by the Pope. His Holiness solemnly condemned

delivered by the Pope. His Holiness sclemmly condemned the recent decree of the Italian Government for consummating the sacrilege of the usurpation of the ecclesiastical property. He declared the decree to be null and void, and confirmed the censures already launched against the usurpers. He then proceeded to point out the calumnies contained in a pamphlet recently published in Paris, entitled The Roman Court and the Emperor Maximitan. His Holiness paid a tribute to the memory of the late Cardinal Altieri, who recently died of choiera at Albano, eulogizing him for having fallen a victim to his zeal. The Pope afterward preconcized the Bishop of Albano, and the Archbishops of Burgas and Guatemala.

PRUSSIA. THE CIRCULAR OF BISMARCK ON THE SALZBURG MEETING.

Shortly after the meeting of the Emperor of

the French and the Emperor of Austria at Salzburg, it

was reported that the Prussian Premier had sent to the

dipiomatic representatives of Prussia a circular of ex-planation in respect to the Imperial interview. The text of the circular is now published, as follows:

determined upon.

The Bombay Government has purchased three of the steamers belonging to the B. C. and R. S. N. Company, and it is believed they are intended for the Abyssinian expedition. of the Foudhell tribe to British favor, and has forgiver the fine of £4,000 imposed for the damage done by his tribe

les of the line of telegraph have been washed away.

The cotton prospects of Central India are reported to be most favorable. The plants are generally in excellent

ordition.

The steamer Great Victoria, the first vessel of a new ne from Liverpool to Bombay, arrived at the latter port

line from Liverpool to Bombay, arrived at the latter port on August 8.

It is reported that 7,500 persons died of cholera in Cashmere in two days.

Cholera of an unusually fatal type has committed great ravages in many parts of Northern India during the present season.

Sir Gaspard Le Marchant, the Commander-in-Chief of Madras, will leave for Europe in September, and Gen. McCleverty is expected to arrive in October-Major-Gen. Duke taking the command in the mean time.

Capt. Chambre, the Paymaster of her Majesty's 36th Regiment, has been tried by a court-martial, on a charge of fraudulent misappropriation of regimental money, and sentenced to be cashiered.

Affairs at Cabool continue in a most unsettled state. Ameer Cheer An is reported to have assembled a force of 25,000 men, with the object of fighting his way to the throne.

ABDICATION OF THE TYCOON.
A dispatch from Shanghai, Aug. 22, says that advices received from Japan mention a rumor that the Tycoon would abdicate in favor of his younger brother.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT. ORDERS OF GEN. CANBY.

diplomatic representatives of Prussia a circular of expanation in respect to the Imperial interview. The text of the circular is now published, as follows:

"I have already acquainted your Excellency with the communications we have received, both from the Austrian and the French Governments, as to the meaning and the character of the Salzburg interview, which we could only accept with satisfaction. It was to be anticipated it would be very difficult to convince public opinion, in view of the present position of European polities, that a deeper importance and further-reaching consequences did not attach to a fact like the interview of two powerful monarchs; and the statements at first industriously circulated with an appearance of authenticity as to resolutions in political affairs that were intended or had been found, were not calculated to remove doubts as to the object of the meeting. It affords us, therefore, all the greater satisfaction to deduce from the Austrian and French declarations the assurance that the Emperor Napoleon's visit has solely arisen from a feeling we honor, and with which we sympathize, and that the character of this motive remained impressed upon the interview between the two Sovereigns. The internal affairs of Germany did not therefore form the object of discussion at Salzburg in the manner the first accounts allowed to be presumed.

"This fact is the more pleasing as the reception of those statements and assumptions encountered throughout the whole of Germany has shown anew how little the German national interest of Germany Manuel and the course in which it should not operate destructively but as favorable to fruition. We have avoided everything that might precipitate the placed under the guardianship of foreign intervention, or of seeing them guided by other considerations than those the national interest of Germany demand.

"From the outset we have made it our object to direct the current of the national development of Germany into a favorable to fruition. We have avoided everything CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 2 .- Gen. Cauby has issued an order prohibiting all Provost Courts from exer cising jurisdiction over any case involving titles to land, or in any ervil cause where the claim exceeds \$300.

Gen. Canby has also signified his intention to medify the order of Gen. Sickles closing bar-rooms throughout the Second Military District.

VIRGINIA.

CIVIL COURT PROCEEDINGS SET ASIDE. FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 30 .- Gen. Schofield has directed that the proceedings in the County Court of Spottsylvania, in the case of the Commonwealth agt. J. H. Herner, be set aside and the prisoner released.

ALABAMA.

ALABAMA.
THE ELECTION.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 2.—There has been two days' voting. In Montgomery, 4,539 votes were cast on the first day; in Selima, 3,300 on the first day; in Openika on the first day, 1,500; in Watumpka, 1,600—all for the Convention.

MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 2.—The second day's vote stands 820 blacks and 24 whites, with very few exceptions for a Convention. No disturbances whatever have taken place.

LOUISIANA.

A MAJORITY VOTED.

New-Orleans, Oct. 2.—The Republican has returns from 12 parishes, including Orleans, giving a total vote of 28,681, and a majority of the registered voters of 1,618. In every parish heard from a majority of the persons registered voted. It is supposed that nearly every one of the remaining 36 parishes will swell the majority of votes. THE CONTESTING SCHOOL BOARDS IN NEW-

ORLEANS.

ORLEANS,
OR

TENNESSEE.

TENNESSEE.

THE NEW CITY AUTHORITIES IN POSSESSION.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 2.—Chancellor Harrison has declined to grant the injunction asked by Mayor Brown in behalf of the old city authorities. This afternoon Col. Blackburn, with a company of cavalry, under orders of Gen. Cooper, demanded of Mayor Brown possession of the Mayor's office and the archives of the city. Mayor Brown submitted to the military force, and Col. Alden, the new Mayor, was put in position. A large crowd collected in the public square, and|cheers were given for Mayor Brown as he left the office. No signs of a riot were shown.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 2.—The following is the

POLITICAL.

NEW-YORK STATE NOMINATIONS. ory of State...JAMES B. McKEAN of Saratoga. St. Eng. and Survey. ARCHIBALD C. POWELL of Onondage Judge Ct. of Appeals. CHARLES MASON of Madison. .JOHN M. HAMMOND of Allegany.

Inspiter St. Prisons. GILBERT DE LA MATYR of Wyoming

MEETING OF THE UNION STATE COMMITTEE. The Union State Committee will meet for organization at the Metropolitan Hotel, Room No. 17, this

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS. The Hon. Abiah W. Palmer of Duchess County, has been unanimously nominated for State Sena-tor by the Republicans of the XIth District. A resolution was adopted approving the course of the Hon. E. G. Wil-bor, late Senator. Samuel E. Root is the Republican nominee for the seat in the Assembly lately occupied by Palmer E. Havens from Essex.

in the Assembly lately occupied by Palmer E. Havens from Essex.

The Republicans of Niagara County have made the following nominations: For Surrogate, Andrew W. Bruzee; for Superintendents of Poor, E. P. Graves, Albert G. Newsomb; for Justice of Sessions, O. L. Welton; for Coroners, Jared Palge, Sylvester S. Oiney.

The Republican Union Convention of Oneida County was held on Tuesday afternoon. The Hon. Alexander H. Bailey of Rome was nominated to fill the vacancy in Congress, caused by the election of the Hon. Roscoe Conkling to the United States Senate. Mr. Bailey is well and favorably known in the politics of the State. He has filled the position of Judge of Oneida County and other local offices, and has represented his district with great ability in the State Senate. He will make a usefol and reliable Congressman. The Hon. Samuel Campbell of York Mills, was renominated by the same Convention as Senator of the XIXth District.

THE GERMANS AND THE SHRIEVEALTY. The German citizens of the several Wards, favorable to the election of Thomas H. Ferris for Sheriff, held a large meeting on Tuesday evening. Councilman Charles Koster was chosen Chairman. A General Committee of five from each Ward was appointed by the meeting to carry out the objects of the organization.

INDIANA.

SCHUYLER COLFAX ON IMPEACHMENT AND THE DUTY OF CONGRESS.

From The Chicago Trib Your telegraphic correspondent at Wooster, Ohio, condenses my long speech there last Tuesday into

That was pretty near what I said; but as, at a time like this, men who are in public like desire to be judged on their eract positions, may I ask brief space in your columns to say that I counted the days till Congress would again meet, because in 20 days after that time Edwin M. Stanton would go back again to the War Department in spite of the malignant President who sought to expel him from the position in which he had served the country so fathfully; that when Congress resumed its legislative authority, the House, in accordance with demands of the loyal masses throughout the land, would be required to place the President before the tribunal provided by the Constitution, to defend himself there from the charges of persistent usurpations, and persistent violations of the oath which requires him to take care that the laws shall be faithfully executed; and that, while I did not believe Mr. Johnson dared to fuifili the threats against Congress now being made by his Washington organs, apparently in his name, yet whoever did dare to destroy the Legislative Department of the Government, by revolutionary force, whether President, Cabinet Minister, or citizen, would be tried for his treason, and punished as a traitor, with his feet, not like the traitors of the recent Rebellion, on the earth, but in the air.

NEW.HERSEY.

NEW-JERSEY. GLORIOUS REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING.

A mass meeting of Republicans was held at

bis mind the reflection that there is power in principle. Our churches, our schools, and the home teaching at the fireside, constitute the bulwark of American virtue, and if we would have a great moral party, its faith must be broad and general; not narrow and local, but with a freedom of conscience for all. The Republican party has delivered us and our souls from the stain of Slavery; has freed 4,000,000 men, women and children from bondage; has saved the nation from death. We are now engaged in the work of conferring the franchise upon these freedmen, and that work shall assuredly be done. The Democratic party oppose this, and would, if they could, hinder it, but the Democratic party belongs to history. We have declared all men equal and endowed with inalienable rights. Why not make it right, and say: except the black man! A principle is always true to itself, and what benefits the white man must necessarily benefit the black man. Our soldiers are not afraid of giving the colored man the power to vote. They saw him on the battlefield in the hour of peril, and when famine was staring all in the face shared his meal, and when hunted by bloodhounds were saved by his fidelity and loyalty. The Democrats say that reconstruction is unconstitutional. Admit that, the States have the right of regulating suffrage. Congress has the power to make laws to carry on war, and laws to support laws made for that purpose. When rebels take up arms they forfeit all rights to the protection of the Government. Congress guarantees nothing to foreign powers; why then should it to an enemy that makes itself most odious by treason! A State cannot secede, but a State can forfeit so much of its political rights as would interfere with the jurisdiction of Congress. Therefore, while these States are in the Union still, 'and have ever been, they have got to forfeit as much of their rights as Congress deems it dangerous that they should possess. The American people of the present generation should not pay the national debt. It should be left

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS. The following is the Republican ticket in the

Eighth Ward, Newark:

Alderman, Dr. Wm. A. Smith; Ward Clerk, Samuel Dougherty;
Chosen Freeholder, Samuel Castles; School Commissioner, Chas. Kock;
Member of Board of Excise. Capt. Wm. Waskenshaw; Justice of the
Peace, John Craumer, jr.; Constables, Andrew Hagel, Joseph H. Carter,
John R. Wilson. To-day is the only day for registering before the charter

elections.

In Cape May County the Republicans will probably nominate Mr. Thomas Beesley, member of the last Legislature, for Senator, and the nomination is equivalent to an election. In Middlesex the Republicans will nominate L. D. Jarrard for Senator, if he will consent. Mr. J. is a hard man to beat, but the odds are largely against him.

SPEECH OF CONGRESSMAN SHANKS IN RICHMOND. RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 2.—Congressman Shanks of Indiana, addressed an assemblage of blacks here this of Indiana, addressed an assemblage of blacks here this evening. He said he spoke as one of a party who had the power, when he said the Southern States would have been in the Union long ago if they had given the blacks their rights, and they never would get in until they did. President Johnson, if guilty, would be impeached, and even with the aid of the Maryland Rebel militia, which was arming, would be powerless to do anything. The men of the North were ready at the tap of the drum to quell him and his militia. He predicted 30,000 majority in Ohio for the Republicans.

NOMINATIONS FOR THE CONVENTION. RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 2.—The Hon. Alexander Rives and a colored man were nominated by the Republicans of Albemarle, yesterday, for the Convention. Last night they were burned in effigy by the opposition.

CHAVEZ, THE REPUBLICAN DELEGATE, ELECTED.

CHAVEZ, THE REPUBLICAN DELEGATE, ELECTED.

A telegraphic dispatch received in Washington from Col. J. Francisco Chavez, the Republican candidate for Delegate to Congress from New-Mexico, an nounces that he has been elected by a small majority. He represents that the contest was very close, and that his opponent, Mr. Clever, the Democratic candidate, attempted to return 2,000 votes against him in Mora County, when in fact there were but about 1,500 voters there. Our correspondence from Santa Fé has contained accounts of this hotly-contested election, and of the bold frainds practiced and discreditable means employed by the Democrats, with the assistance of the army. It was feared that Clever had carried the day, but it seems from Col. Chavez's dispatch that the Territorial Board of Electors Crew out frandulent votes enough to insure his elect the.

GEORGE COOKMAN. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 2.—George Cookman, a merchant of this city, and President of the Christian Association, died suddenly last night.

THE ALBANY CONVENTION.

GATHERING OF THE DEMOCRATIC LEADERS-TROUBLES OF THE TANMANY DELEGATION—HOFFMAN TO BE SHELVED—PROMINENT CAN-DIDATES FOR THE NOMINATIONS.

ALBANY, Oct. 2 .- In point of numbers, the Democratic Convention which will meet at Tweddie Hall to-morrow will not be as large as the Syracuse body, the leaders having concluded that the fewer delegates they

ion of insult to an injury, it would be premature tout, at all events, a lively time is expected in To

The most prominent men of the party are expected to take part in the proceedings. Cagger, Green, Tilden, and Sandford E. Church arrived early, and to night's lattrain will bring Seymour, Marshall B. Champlain, Franci Kernan, and others.

, and it is feared that he will play

right-hand man, acting as his counsel in the Nassau-st. Lease cases, and it is feared that he will play into the hands of Fernando.

Cassidy, of The Albany Argus, David Floyd Jones, and Smith Weed of Cinton, are named for Secretary of State, but the leaders are afraid to take up the newspaper man because of the record that could be made against him. Weed would run a good chance if he did not favor negro suffrage. It is likely Jones will get it.

Marshall B. Champlain and Francis Kernan are the prominent candidates for Attorney-General. Champlain would have been the nominee if Kernan's name had not been presented, and he will be yet if Kernan finally concludes not to accept. Up to this moment the latter has so announced himself, and if Champlain persists, the nominee for Canal Commissioner.

John D. Fay of Monroeville, in all likelihood, will be the nominee for Canal Commissioner.

For Prison Inspector, D. B. McNeill of Auburn, and James M. Montgomery are named.

Delos DeWolf, John J. Tyler of Tioga, A. B. Conger of Rockland, and Gen. M. B. Curtis of Rockland, are on the slate for Controller, and as the latter is the only soldier yet named for the office, he may be successful.

Van Rensselaeri Richmond will be the nominee for State Engineer. For Treasurer Oliver Bascom of Washington, John Arnoutt, Chemung, and Ex-Congressman Goodyear of Schoharie, are the most prominent candidates, and the latter to-night has the greatest pressure in his favor.

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Goodyear of Schoharie, are the most prominent candidates, and the latter to-night has the greatest pressure in his favor.

The platform seems to bother the leaders, who have been all the evening consulting with each other. Horatio Seymour arrived about 10 o'clock this evening, and added his wisdom to that already assembled; but up to midnight nothing definite had been determined upon, except that sanford E. Church was to be the Chairman of the Committee on a Platform. The financial question and negro suffrage are the points of dispute. There is a strong pressure in favor of denouncing the whole National Bank system, and of taking ground in favor of taxing the National bonds, but the opposition, it is likely, will be formidable enough to secure a plank which will be doubled-faced, according to the secessities of the occasion. There is a party equally strong favoring the recognition of negro suffrage as a fixed fact, and upon this point the platform will be as weak as possible. Without committing the party against negro suffrage, it will take the ground that Congress has no right to force it upon the State. Johnson is also a bugbear to the leaders, and the party will not indorse him, but will oppose impeachment from political motives. Then the Excise law is to be vigorously denounced, and this resolution will in all probability be the only forcible one in the platform. But inasmuch as the State Temperance Convention met at Tweddle Hall to-day, and left a plentiful supply of tracts and temperance documents for the instruction of the Democrats to-morrow, a great change may possibly take place on this Sunday question before the Committee on Resolutions report.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

THE RECIPROCITY TREATY WITH THE UNITED STATES-THE GOVERNMENT JOURNALS DE NOUNCE IT-CONFLICTING ACCOUNTS. SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 2.—Dates from Hono-

lulu to Sept. 12 have been received. The Legislature was convened for Sept. 2 to consider the Reciprocity Treaty with the United States, but it cannot be ascertained whether any action has been taken, the printed advices being only to Ang. 31. The Government native journal opposes the Treaty, and warns the nobles and representatives of the Government against malicious designs of traitors, and advises the Legislature to lay the Treaty on the table. The article could only have been published with the full consent and knowledge of the Ministry, and the Government is clearly responsible for it. After stating that foreign papers say that the Americans are only waiting for the death of the king to seize by force and appropriate to themselves the Hawaiian Kingdom, it says that though such statements are false, yet they reveal, nevertheless, a most covetous desire on the part of the Americans themselves that the little kingdom be transferred to them. The writer says the chiefs and representatives of the people in the Legislature may think they are called together to consider and pass for the general benefit the convention between the two Governments; but in view of the threats to seize the Government, and even more to desire the death of His Majesty, Kamehamahs, who is so greatly beloved, and who has the hearts of all Hawaiians, there is good reason to look upon the treaty with distrust and refuse to pass it. The prevailing sentiment, however, is in favor of the treaty.

The King had returned from Niohaka and appears to be in good health.

Ship Ceylou from Boston arrived at Honolulu September 9, and the R. C. Wylle from Bremen September 1.

ANOTHER REPORT—THE TREATY PASSED THE with the United States, but it cannot be ascertained

ANOTHER REPORT—THE TREAT PASSED THE LEGISLATURE.

HONOLULU, Sept. 11, via SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 2.—The Reciprocity Treaty bill passed the Hawaiian Legislature on the 2d of September by a vote of 34 acainst 5. The bill was immediately signed by His Majesty the

5. The bill was immediately signed by His Majesty the King.

The treaty is considered a most popular measure with the inhabitants of the islands. All classes are unanimous in its favor, and auxiously await the action of the President and Senate of the United States.

The first vessel of the whaling fleet this season has arrived. She reports that the catch has never been equaled.

The whaling ship Congress, of New-Bedford, was lost in Anadyr Sea on the 14th of May.